OF NEW ORLEANS.

EXTRAORDINARY REPORT FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

HE CHARGES THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA WITH INFA-MOUS ACTS.

EX-MAYOR WILTZ DECLARED A

AN EXCITING DEBATE ON SATURDAY-SECT TABLED AND MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR TO-MORROW.

General Sherman on the Louisiana Troubles.

those who have been interviewed W. T. Sherman, commander-inof the army, with whom a representative n - xpressed his views on the condition of dirs in Louisiana without reserve, declarat Congress would soon be compelled some action which would compose finalties as tar as practicable at preonimands the Department of the Gulf, as a shool, but perhaps a little timid in interferng in the affairs of the State.

General Sheridan, he said, is a kind-hearted, noble-minded man, accessible to any she may have a suit to urge. But he is a oldier also, and does not hesitate to do his If he thought it necessary, and beeved it a matter of duty, the city of New gricans would be no more regarded than an He would not hesitate to The military could only obey or-He thought the President, having ad made up his mind to sustain it until deand by Congress or the Supreme Court of he United States to be illegal. There is a great problem lying back of all these trou-The making of laws taxing the peoby a party that pays little or no taxes is which reeds to be handled with

General Sherman was quite fervent in his appression of a hope that a solution of the trouble would be arrived at without ana still cherished sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States and position to the enforcement of the laws of he said that he supposed their feelings were not kind toward the Federal Government; but he knew the people of Louisiana well; had lived among them for many He didn't believe they would tight be trovernment, or offer the least resistance to the enforcement of the laws by the civil flicers of the Government. The people of Louisiana believed that they had a right govern themselves, and they doubtless elieved that the present State government is not one of their own establishment, tary, and there would be none, as he believed. But he thought they would fight Kellogg's militia, his police and constables, and all the forces he could raise, if permitted to do so by the military forces of the Govvidual opinion as to the character of Kellogg's government. He knew the people hemselves to be oppressed, and were greatly lissatisfied with his government. But he declined to say that he believed it to be the policy which has been pursued by the Government toward Louisiana.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, on the Situation.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8 .- Governor Hendricks delivered his message to the Legislature to-day in joint convention. The message long and devoted chiefly to State affairs. He closes his message as follows: "I had intended to restrict this communication to subjects that are of special interest to the State of Indiana, and had written all I intended to to do. that free representative government had by military violence. It is a fundamental right and essential to free institutions that a legislative body shall be the judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its

own members. "It is declared in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Louisiana. It is exclusive, and no power-not even the judiciary-can interfere with or Louisiana, and members recognized by that Speaker. body have been driven from the hall by armed soldiers under the command of unlawful proceeding was promptly made United States military officers, and others by the members of the majority; but ter. It was an invasion of the rights and not recognized by that body as members have been seated as sucb.

"The cause of the House of Representayour cause, and will be the cause of the people you represent so long as constitutional

ana imbroglio he said : ejecting the Louisiana Legislature is a piece of the assistant sergeants at arms being weil manly protest against this invasion. It is of high handed usurpation, and as such it known as captains of White League compatime that we should take a stand. To-day the whole country. It is subserving civil to Notwithstanding the suddenness of this and and to-morrow that of Massachusetts, less proceeding by peremptorily removing him, by order, August 26, 1867, from New Orleans to Fort Leavenweith and tor a few moments it seemed that the resolutions. Let us say to the peomeasure. Can't we stand here as virginians this outthink they could be prudently adopted at the think they could be prudently adopted at the think they could be prudently and statesmen and cry out against this outthink they could be prudently adopted at the United States that it is time to and statesmen and cry out against this outthink they could be prudently adopted at the think they could be prudently adopt Orleans to Fort Leavenworth, and turned parish of Orleans, moved that the military his command over to General Hancock, who, power of the General Government, be in-

on assuming commandi issued a proclamation or paper which was satisfactory to the mittee be appointed to wait upon General sent. She has done sufficient to keep ure whole country, properly setting forth that De Trobriandi the commanding officer of the the Constitution of the United States; and whole country, properly setting form that the military was subservient to the civil law; the military was subservient to the civil law; thouse, and request his assistance in clearing all of which was in direct opposition to Sheridan's policy. General Hancock's policy the lobby. The motion was adopted, and a specific pealing for our liberties? Can we call it recommittee of five (of which Mr. Dupre was still it would be impolitic now to take the volution. Let does because we won't stand by and be robbed and planetered. Oh. and peace reigned. It was about the re- General De Trobriand, and soon returned movel of Sheridan that General Grant and with that officer, who was accompanied by myself had a warm controversy, in which it two of his staff officers. As General De was believed by the whole country that I Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's got the better of him. My Cabinet were desk loud applause burst from the Demoastounded at my determination to remove cratic side of the house. General De Sheridan in the face of his then existing Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if military reputation. Some of them thought it would never do to take such a stand. The Cabinet was divided on the proposition, but I told them if it turned the Government upside down Sheridan nor any other General should usurp the civil authority and trample it ignominiously under foot. [Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Anniversary of the Battle of New

Orleans-Enthusiastic Meeting. WASHINGTON, January 8 .- One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Lincoln Hall was held to-night under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Association. John E. Norris presided. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the President and General Sheridan in Louisiana as tyrannical and autagonistic to the genius of our institutions and the sovereignty of States, and deploring the Mr. Billreu moved that two gentlemen from loss of constitutional liberty in that State. Eloquent and forcible speeches were delivered by Senators Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Bogy, of Missouri, and Representatives Robinson and ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina; Parker, of New Hampshire; and Whitehead and Harris, of Virginia. Letters were read from Senator Bayard; Governor McEnery, of Louisiana; A. H. Garland, of Arkansas; R. E. Withers, of Virginia, re- Mr. Trezevant, the acting clerk, and Wiltz gretting their inability to attend. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, in referring to what he thought General Jackson would say to Sheridan, could be reappear in the streets of New Orleans, said his language would be: "By the eternal, you little bob-tailed aristocrat," and overboard he would pitch him into the Mississippi, where, said he, " he would not make more noise than a frog."

St. Lonis Republican had a conversation of this city to-night celebrated the anniver-6th instant in that city. General Sher- sary of the battle of New Orleans by a banquet at the Merchants Hotel, over which tute, and believing that the lives of the John Otterson presided. Speeches were members of the Legislature were or would made by Hon. William H. Witt; Governor be endangered in case an organization under Parker, of New Jersey; John O'Byrne, the law was attempted, the posse was George Nortrop, George M. Dallas, Richard furnished, with the request that eare should regarded General Emory, who Vaux, and others. The remarks were chiefly relative to the troubles in Louisiana, and returned by the Returning Board should be man, an excellent officer of the old President Grant's action in the premises severely denounced. The constitutional aspect | performed its duty under direction from the of the invasion of a State Legislature was Governor of the S'ate, and removed from referred to, and Sheridan's "banditti" pro- the floor of the House those persons who had clamation criticized at length. The affair was harmonious and creditable.

"Goes Back." LITTLE ROCK, January 8 .- Rev. T. J. Leak, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city, who signed the card forwarded last night denying the statements of General Sheridan as to banditti of this State. will publish a card in the morning stating once recognized the Kellogy government, that he signed that card under a misappre hension, and adds that upon reliable and considerable evidence since received he is satisfied the statements of that paper are not

Business in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, January 8 .- The Price-Current says: "At the suggestion of several western produce merchants and dealers we would state that the disturbance in our State Government and excitement in political circles here during the past week have not inbloodshed. He is opposed to war. In times terrupted the course of trade sales. Receipts will preside on Monday night at the Louisiof war the law is silent. He desired peace and shipments of merchandise have gone on ana indignation demonstration. ove all things. In answer to a quest as usual, and orders and produce for this Both parties are getting up calls for meetpoint met with the customary prompt atten-lings. tion and dispatch."

Statement from Sheridan-His Ac-

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9 .- The following was received at the War Department | ture in Louisiana."

" Headquarters Military Division of Missouri, New Orleans, La., January 8, 1875 .-To Hom. W. W. Belknop, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of nity. The people would not resist the Gov- was not in command of this military de- dent and all the Cabinet approved of his all pledges to do justice to both the races of and that, too, before any of the facts were day of September the Collector shall distrain." ernment of the United States. They never partment till 9 o'clock at night on the had done so. There has been no firing upon 4th instant, but I fully endorse and States soldiers; no resistance to am willing to be held responsible for United States officers, neither civil nor mili- the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day. During the few days in which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I ernment. He declined to express his indi- repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor and regrets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of December last; also threats of the assassination of Republi can members of the House in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker. indeed, to express any opinion as to the close of the Lorislature. To the Lorislature of the members during the morning hour by Mr. Cochran, elect of the Legislature. In order to pre- of Augusta: serve the peace and to make the State-House vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State-House without any disturbance of the

public peace at 12 o'clock. William Vigers, the clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll, as according to law he was empowered One hundred and two legally resay when it became known to the country turned members answered to their names. | done to defend and preserve the independ-Of this number fifty-two were Republicans | ence and autonomy of the States. been broken down in the State of Louisiana and fifty were Democrats. Before entering the House Mr. L. A. Wiltz had been selected in ciucus as the Democratic nominee for quested forthwith to telegraph these reso-Speaker, and Mr. Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Vigers had not yet finished announcing the result when one of the members, Mr. Billieu, of Lafourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when question it. It is the prerogative of the some one put the question, and amid the State, because without it no free State can cheers of the Democratic side of the house exist. Without any pretext of domestic vio- Mr. Wiltz dashed on to the rostrum, pushed lence that right has been taken away from aside Mr. Vigers, and seized the Speaker's the popular branch of the Legislature of chair and gavel, and declared himself

A protest against this arbitrary and Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and upon a motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House at once sprang forward and occupied the and independent legislation shall be cher- clerk's desk, smidst the wildest confusion over ished by them as a right. Shall the privithe whole house. Wil:z then again, on lege of the people to make their own State another nomination from the Demolaws, by their chosen representatives, rest cratic side of the House, declared the people's liberties are gone. upon right or only upon permission? The one Floord elected sergeant-at-arms, and orvoice of the people should be so expressed | dered that a certain number of assistants be as to restore that right. I ask you to protest appointed. Instantly a large number of men Cæsar must be brought to a halt. The resoagainst and denounce this usurpation as a throughout the ball who had been admitted dutions are carefully guarded. They cannot crime to be detested, and not a precedent to on various pretexts, such as reporters, and be regarded as obtrusive. They simply demembers' friends, and spectators, turned clare that the time has come when there must Andrew Johnson on General Sheridan. down the lappels of their coats, upon which be a council of the nation to take the steps The Nashville (Tenn.) correspondent of were puned blue-ribbon badges, on which to arrest this tide of despotism. Who has a e New York Herald had a talk with ex- were printed in gold letters the words "As- better right to take this lead than Virginia, President Johnson on Thursday, and in re- sistant Sergeant-at-Arms," and the Assembly sponse to inquiries in regard to the Louisi- was in the possession of the minority, and should take this stand before Virginia? We the White League of Louisians had made ask that this national council be held to "The action of General Phil. Sheridan in good its threats of seizing the House, many know whether we shall yield or make a

military power. It is an unwarrantable and movement, the leading Republican members and next the despot will sweep away the upon which our republican government is against this revolutionary action of the mifounded. This is a matter to be looked upon the distribution of the combined upder the circumstances. Some may say States of the American but that a upon from no sectional standpoint, but entirely in a national light. There is but entirely in a national light. There is but entirely in a national light. There is but entirely in a national light. tirely in a national light. There is but one body, together with the clerk, Mr. Vigers, Very well. The telegraph wires can call grave fact staring us in the face, and that is who carried with him the original roll of the them together. The hour has come-it is a embraced in these words: 'Unwarrantable House as returned by the Secretary of State. solemn hour. This matter must be repelled usurpation of power. The false step taken The excitement now was very great. with indignation by the people of the United by President Grant and Sheridan has The acting Speaker directed the Ser- States, or your liberties are gone forever. no precedent in the history of our geant at Arms to prevent the egress Government. Sheridan attempted to create or ingress of members or others, and the resolutions, and that the matter would the same sort of devilment in Loui- several exciting scuffles, in which knives be withdrawn from the caucus, and that siana when I was President, but I at once cut his untoward, unwise, and for a few moments it seemed that less president, unwise, and reck- and for a few moments it seemed that

United States army officer. Mr. Wiltz sald it was not; whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and, addressing a few words to the crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked General De Trobriand for his interference in

The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall, and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their rievances and asking his aid, which petition, signed by fifty-two legally-returned members of the House, is in my possession. Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in electing the clerk of the old House, the parish of De Soto, one from Urim, one from Bienville, and one from Iberia, who had been returned by the Returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took seats on the floor as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by was declared elected Speaker, and Trezevant clerk of the House.

Acting on the protest made by the maority, the Governor now requested the commanding General of the Department to aid him in restoring order and enable the legally-returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law. This request was reasonable and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacres that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866, at the Mechanics' Instibe taken that no members of the Legislature ejected from the floor. This military posse been illegally seated and who had no legal right to be there; whereupon the Democrats arose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws. In all this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent the military posse behaved with great discre-

When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose, and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done it is my firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

P. H. SHERIDAN. Lieutenant-General.

New York, January 9 .- Mayor Wickham

The counter document reads: the undersigned, recollecting how the rebellion was inaugurated and the country forced into a war by the failure of the Government to protect its torts and officers, hereby testify our approval of the prompt action of the Government in the late case of the Legisla-

Going Back on Belknap.

NEW YORK, January 9 .- According to the Herald's special from Washington, Secretaries Fish and Bristow, and the Postmaster-General, stated in an interview yesterday that they were not consulted with reference to nor did they see the dispatches sent to proceedings.

A Telegram from Kellogg. Washington, January 9 .- The following

has been received here: New Orleans, January 9 .- To Hon. A. P. Field, care of Senator West, Washington: The Republican party does not endorse Dibble's letter. He published it in the Democratic papers alone. Our friends generally condemn him.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG. In the Virginia Senate.

There was an unusually animated discussion in the Senate on Saturday upon the fol-I also knew of the kidnapping by the bad- lowing resolutions, which were presented

"Resolved by the General Assembly of safe for the peaceful assembling of the Legis- the Commonwealth. of Virginia, That the lature General Emory, upon the requisition Governors of the States composing the United of the Governor, stationed troops in the States of America be and they are hereby earnestly requested to convene as soon as practicable the Legislatures of their respecsult together and advise with each other rethe United States with the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and determine simultaneously and promptly what is necessary to be

> "2. Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby relutions to the Governors of the several States and request immediate replies. "3. These joint resolutions shall be in force

from their passage." Mr. Cochran asked that the rules be suspended in order to consider the resolutions.

Agreed to. NOT A PARTY MEASURE. Mr. Cochran said that since the telegraph flashed the news through the United States that a sovereign Legislature had been driven out from among the people who elected them it had been a matter of earnest thought what should be done. He was opposed to any caucus consideration. It was no party matliberties of the American people. Although it is true that the broken spear has fallen from Virginia's sturdy arm, it must be rebeard. Despotism, like vice, is contagious. Break the spirit of a people, allow them to

encroachments upon despotism are arrested The Rubicon between liberty and despotism has been crossed, and now this purple who rocked the cradle of the Union? Who you may drive out the Legislature of Louisi-

Mr. Bland said it would be imprudent on

next reviewed the policy of the Government Tyler, and Madison, and the contest, in President Madison's day between federalism and republicanism, and the great influence which Mr. Tyler exerted, and the success which he met with in averting war. Coming that Virginia had taken. He then alluded briefly to the history of the old Common-Virginia was under a military despot. MORE OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Penn endorsed all that Mr. Bland had said. He knew that Virginia had been under the rule of a military despot. But if we step forward to-day we but give to our enemies that which they so much desire. Virginia is even now regarded with suspicion by the people of the North, and if we make the move in this matter it will be said that it is the old secession spirit which has not yet died out, There is a large and a powerful party in the North who desire to prejud pass the resolutions, and he hoped they dice the minds of the southern people against the General Government. can show now, as we have shown in the past, the good government which has characterized the Conservative spirit of Virginia. But when we have done that, we have done all that we should do. If we take the lead, who will follow? If we lead, it will be but to defeat in this matter. He hoped that it would not be the pleasure of this Senate to take any action in this matter. He regretted that the resolutions had been brought here, because a vote must be taken upon them. If we start out in this matter we will launch forth on an unknown sea without chart or compass. Suppose we pass these resolutions; we will be prejudged. Suppose we protest against the fate of Louisiana; we commit Virginia to a warlike policy against the Government of the United States. If this is not intended, as the senator from Augusta says, why, it is nothing but useless rhetoric on paper. He entered his protest against such a course, and hoped it would be the pleasure of the Senate not now to act in this matter; but in closing his remarks he would move that the resolutions be referred to a special committee of three or five. to be appointed by the President, which committee shall consider these resolutions and all others which may be introduced touching the important questions involved in Louisi-

Mr. Smith, of Nelson, gained the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Penn's remarks, and moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations, which, he contended, was the proper body to consider them.

Mr. Penn: No, sir. Mr. Smith, continuing his remarks, said hat he wanted a quietus put to the resoluions until the Conservative party of the General Assembly should consider the same and mark out a course of action for the Legislature to take; for he knew that the party yould be responsible for that action. H opposed the resolutions, and begged the senate to look at the important questions

IT IS THE DUTY OF VIRGINIA TO SPEAK, Mr. Kirkpstrick thought that it was not influential for good-it would at least be regive occasion for the consummation of the revolutionary proceedings attempted to be cruelty which her enemies thirst to inaugu- enacted. His sympathy would be not with rate. We should speak to these friends; those who had looked upon every act of sympathy should counsel them to the utmost forbearance till their deliverance shall that band whose ranks had been decimated liberty in all the other States.

members of the Republican party. There in the South. He regarded these resolutions, are many such. They will not willingly sur- at least, as being inopportune. Not a single render every right of the States. They must fact had been alleged, not an atom of eviand do feel that it is not impossible they may some day be called upon to drink the bitter cup which Louisiana is now draining to the | military interference; and the record, as far

We could also speak to General Grant. Virginia voted to make him President. She selves. He would ask senators was it fair, her citizens. We might call General Grant known, save that the party complainants, in to the days (as dark as these) when Virginia utter disregard of law, had violently and by looked to him and found him a friend to her, revolutionary means possessed themselves surrendered soldiers. But perhaps he would of the legislative branch of the Government be deaf to our call, and drive on the bloody work of his tyrant tool. Let that be so. We can appeal from him to the people of all this Union, and join ours to the voice which is now vibrating on the wires from every quarter; and we shall not, at least, be dumb when everything dear to us is in jeopardy and when our brothers are bleeding under the heel of heartless, fiendish tyrants.

He admitted that everything would depend on the character of our action. On this point he had no fear that we would commit error. We spoke potentially a year ago on now, when all our rights, of every character, were placed in a trembling balance.

MR. QUESENBERRY'S VIEWS. Mr. Quesenberry said the matter had been unexpectedly brought up. He regretted that we had shown a divided voice. He believed it would have been a most happy augury if, indeed, we could stand with an undivided front. He wanted every senator to be of the same opinion. Three days ago he thought action ought to be taken. We ought to protest because our protest an and will control and influence senators in Congress. The resolution which was passed in the Senate of the United States must meet with a response, and our senators should know how we desire them to vote. He desired the whole subject to be referred to a committee, and let us abide by their deci-

A BRIDLED TONGUE. Mr. Hundley said he spoke with a bridle upon his tongue. It is not necessary that for Virginia's glory she should speak at all. Her actions are emblazoned upon the pages of history. But she finds herself now in the same position that Louisiana is placed in. Who can doubt that the Executive of the nation has not the power to place Virginia kuklux in the interest of their party success under the same despot? But a tinkle of his bell, and the edict may go forth. He believed Grant to be a despot of the deepest dye, but to address to him a protest would be to cast pearls before swine. He is the assailant of our rights, and if Virginia speaks at tives of Louisiana and of its constituency is declared one Trezevant nominated and membered that Virginia occupies a place in all let her speak to the people, and not to elected clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant | this Government which entitles her to be him. Virginia, herself a subjugated State, leads in a revolution-for if anything is contemplated in these resolutions revolution is friends he would say this was a momentous contemplated. No, sir; Virginia's voice become used to oppression, and unless the would be impotent. Let her wait with true dignity, and others take the lead. He did not care to what committee the resolutions should be committed, but he hoped the Senate would take no action. He knew that the motives of the Senator from Augusta were patriotic in presenting them. He regretted that he had not been present at the conference, that his views might be heard.

THE SENATOR FROM PAIRFAX. Mr. Thomas moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. He saw that the Censervative sentiment was divided whether it would be proper to pass the resolutions; whether it would have such an effect as it ought to have-not that the General Assemoly was not indignant at the despotic action in regard to Louisiana, but that a more deliberate consideration of the subject might be best. It is true that there has beer, no be best. For many considerations he believed it would be best to lay the resolutions on the table and await the action of the Conservative conference. He would abide

ure mentous question. Our liberties are at stake. Shall we sit by quielly and be shocked? Is despot. If, after advisement, the great North and the West inaugurate a war, he would say Virginia should de so. Is our voice to be stifled and are we to be called rebels because we tell our sister States in the Union that there is danger ahead? Poor old Virginia! has thus far marked out as they possibly Can she not go on the watch-tower of liberty and point out the danger which surrounds us? The liberties of the whole people are wealth since the war, during the time when stricken down. Let us stand together as patriots. Let us stand as men who dare maintain their liberties; but for Heaven's sake let us not regard this as a party measure. He would not object to the resolutions going to a committee.

A BICHMOND SENATOR SPEAKS. Mr. McRae, of Richmond, feared that the sceptre had departed from Judah. No steps, he feared, could be taken which would put a stop to the Executive of the nation in his despotic measures. He believed it would not be expedient at this time to would be referred to a committee. He thought, as did the senator from Augusta, that this matter ought not to be decided by a caucus of the Conservative members of the General Assembly, but that the Legisla-BEPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CASE.

ture itself should decide the matter. Mr. Allan said that but for the declaration of the Senator from Lynchburg that there were thousands of Republicans ready and willing to wield the sword in defence of the purposes of this protest he would probably not have taken part in the debate. He knew not, he cared not, what might be done by Republicans North, but he felt warranted in speaking for the minority party in the Senate, and saying they were not prepared to denounce the Administration of the country in its honest efforts to suppress mob rule and enforce the rights of the citizens of a sovereign State as expressed by the will of a majority of such citizens. Senators had said this was not a party question, and thus endeavored to secure undivided assent to these resolutions; but they seemed to forget that a party caucus discussed this question last night, appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and adjourned to a future time. So they had said the judiciary of the State was not partisan, still they nominated their judges in party caucus, and then invited the minority to ratify their action. In this view it might not be a party question, but the spirit and temper manifested in the debate left no alternative than to draw party

lines as strictly as possible, unless, indeed, a division in the ranks of the majority would unite with the minority in opposing the revolutionary spirit of some senators to whom he had listened. To the resolutions in themselves he would oppose no particular objection, but as against the epithets and assaults made upon the Executive of the country he felt bound to speak in defence. A senator had asked them to " waft words of sympathy to the people of Louisiana at the borrible tortures to which they were subjected." To this sentiment every Republican senator would say, amen! But when they did so their words of comfort would be intended not for the murderers, but for the only the duty of Virginia to speak on this murdered; not for the men who, by force subject, but he believed her voice would be and fraud and violence, had wrested the State government from its lawful custodians, spected by our unfortunate friends in Loui- but for those three members of the General sians. They are in a most trying situation. Assembly of Louisiana, two of whom were They are deeply tempted to violence, and murdered in cold blood, and a third spirited that would but crown their misfortunes and away, in order to give a color of right to the and while we assure them of our loving magnanimity as a license to fresh agbe worked out by the lovers of constitutional by the miduight political assassin in the endeavors of the unreconstructed to stifle We should speak also to the Conservative | the voice and throttle the will of the people dence introduced, bearing on the subject under consideration except the mere fact of as published, showed that the party now complaining called in that military them-

of a State? Mr. Cochran asked the senator if, supposing these facts to be true, he endorsed the military interference resorted to, and the support given thereto by the President.

Mr. Allan said the Constitution guaranteed a republican form of government-that is, a government of the people by their own visions. Therefore, if this revolution had actually commenced, and if, as that gentleman had said, he was ready to enlist under the civil-rights iniquity. Let us do likewise the banner of other States and join that revolution unless their protest were heeded, if that was the menace held out, he (Mr. Allan) did not propose to wait until the blow was struck, but, acting on the theory that prevention was better than cure, he would use the armies of the nation to quell this new rebellion in its infancy. This, he said, was strong language, but fully warranted by the declarations to which he had been compelled to listen. Some senators, he remarked, had, with more judgment and prudence, countenanced moderation and forbearance, and, while joining in the party demonstration and indignation, were now, as always, ready to applaud any good deed of the President; but he (Allan) would like to know whenever the dominant party here, as a party, had uttered one word of commendation of his course. Even the General Assembly of 1869-770 refused to pass resolutions commending him for his aid in striking the test-oath, &c., out of the Constitution. No; each concession made had been accepted as a matter of right, and the power OLD VIRGINIA HAMS, two years old; it conferred had been used to exact further demands. They raised their hands in holy horror at an alleged infringement of constitutional rights, but were dumb whenever life and liberty were sacrificed by disguised They had reconstructed Virginia as a True Republican party, but no sooner was the victory won than one of their leading papers declared " we only did it in order to deceive them and effect our escape." If he might be allowed the use of a quotation he would say, "O! consistency, thou art a jewel"; but one which never adorned the banner of Conservative Democracy. To his party period in their history. Some might desert the ship of State now they saw " breakers ahead," but he would entreat them to stand more firmly by it. The helm was in hands which had once guided it safely through bloody seas, and for some years past had steered her course through calmer waters. If she must sink now, let her record in the cause of human right be our consolution as we sink with her. To the Senate, as a body, he would say, pause and seffect. Let not the passions of the hour warp your calmer judgment, or the sun which greets the centennial anniversary in '76 may only shine on "a once glorious Union" of which martial music is chanting its requiem in sad lament and tearful numbers, BEMARKS OF MR. MOFFETT.

Mr. Moffett regretted that he was compelled to participate in the discussion. He did not think it would be expedient to adopt the resolutions. He had heard enough to convince him that however carefully the words may be put, we will be called rebels, traitors, assassins, murderers, "banditti." We should not adopt any resolutions to-day, but wait until others have taken the lead. Then it will be time enough for us to move. He believed that action on the part of the General Assembly will, instead of doing good, do NO TREASON INTENDED.

Mr. Cochran said he did not intend to be bound by party action. This is no party measure. Can't we stand here as Virginians and statesmen and cry out against this outrage without going into a caucur? Have we not gone into the Republican ranks and recruited our own? Are we not strong to-

ves : these people are all infamous scoppdreis because they protect and defend them-God speed them. He would join them, and selves. He was glad to know that the great people of the Northwest are up to the times, and they are as firmly determined to impeach Grant if he continues the course he Mr. Thomas modified his motion so as to

make the subject the special order of Tuesday next. Mr. Hundley thought it would be best to lay the subject on the table and make it the

special order for Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The motion was put and agreed to.

Governor Kemper on Louisians Affairs.

RICHMOND, January 8, 1875 Hon. James Lyons: Dear Sir, - Your letter of yesterday is entitled to an answer." I agree with you that the outrage being erpetrated in Louisiana is without parallel a American history. It is not local or seetional in its character, but if consummated it means the overthrow of constitutional government and the enthronement of despotism in its worst form over all the States and people. Every friend of free institutions, no matter where he lives, or whatever party name he is known by, must oppose and ab-

hor this last most alarming usurpation. How can you suppose that the Federal Administration has not authorized, or does not sanction, these proceedings? Has not Sheridan, of all men and on all occasions, treated with the most truculent defiance every restraint which guards the existence of the States and the rights of the citizen? Was he not singled out for chief command of the army at New Orleans expressly to give him control of this emergency? And after denouncing as banditti the mass of those who represent the best worth and intelligence of a great State-after proposing to subject of his own sic volo-was he not officially as sured of the continued approval and confidence of the Government? And is not his power prolonged and his command upheld to-day, despite the bloody programme he proposed?

Be assured, sir, if these thirgs are so, they make an impassable gulf which separates all true men, everywhere, from the authors as well as the instruments of this last culminating crime against liberty.

It is unnecessary to act upon the suggestions you make, because the subject is being considered on the part of the General Assembly. Let us confide in the patriotism, prudence, and wisdom of the representatives of the people.

If my wish is fulfilled, the State will speak, not to a section, but to the whole country; will speak with calmness, moderation, and dignity, and yet with no uncertain soundprotesting against the late usurpation, deloring the dangers which threaten the Constitution, and recognizing the beroic patience and fortitude with which the people of Louisiana peacefully abide the judgment of their fellow-citizens of all the States.

-Very respectfully yours,

The New York Sun says: " Many sincere hearts are sad because Regis de Trobriand did not break his sword and resign his commission rather than execute such atrocious orders in New Orleans."

NOTICES TO TAX-PAYERS. MERCHANTS' LICENSE-TAX.

January 11. 1875. State Revenue Office: No. 11 Eleventh street. ja 11-1t* CITY TAXES

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., January 5, 1875. The City Collector calls attention to the following extracts from the city ordinance concerning the collection of the assessed taxes:

DELINQUENT FOR 1874.

bas pledged her people to obey all the laws of the Union, and has faithfully carried out with the bitter invective used here to-day, "If all taxes with which any person or any estate the person or estate assessed with taxes may be dis-

> trained therefor." "The goods and chattels of the tenant or other person in possession, claiming under the party or

"And if the Collector shall return any real estate consent-and it was the duty of the Execu- property within the city liable to distress for the tive to enforce, of all other, that of its pro- taxes for which such real estate is returned delinquent, he shall forfelt to the city a sum equal to five

> The Collector most respectfully would urge on the delinquent tax-payers for 1874 the necessity of a prompt compliance by payment of their indebtedness, and thereby relieve him of the unpleasant duty of levying, which will be made unless attended to at once.

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